



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

entirely free from any symptoms of his former complaints ; and had enjoyed a better state of health than he had for several years before. As he used little or no medicine after drinking the waters, I think we may justly conclude that the acrimony, which for two years had rendered his life miserable, was eradicated by them alone. The pulmonick patient likewise, whose case is there mentioned, continued in good health.

S. TENNEY.

DR. JOSHUA FISHER, F. A. A.



III. *Conjectures of the Natural Causes of the North West Winds being Colder, and more frequent in the Winter in New England, than in the same Degrees of Latitude in Europe, by SAMUEL HALE, Esq. of Portsmouth, F. A. A.*

THE attraction of the Moon and Sun makes the current of air and water, on the globe, move continually towards the west, between the tropicks ; unless where obstructed by land, high mountains, &c. which causes an eddy, both in the the air and water, in a contrary course beyond the tropicks. And we actually find the gulf stream to be a very strong current, reaching from Cape Florida, along the shore, at unequal distances therefrom, to the Isle of Sable, and Grand Bank. And it is highly probable, that the sand carried by this stream, together with the sand carried down by great rivers into bays, and the current out of those bays meeting with the gulf stream, by their eddies, have made Nantucket Shoals, Cape Cod, George's Bank, Cape Sable Bank, the Isle of Sable, &c. But to return : the wind, which being mostly westerly beyond the tropicks, as an eddy to the tradewind, by passing along upon the tops of the  
the

Appalachian, Allegany, and other high mountains, which form a long ridge, back of our settlements, must be made very cold ; or, if the wind should come from the north or northeast on to those mountains, the effect would be the same : For we know, that the snow lies through the summer, upon the tops of very high mountains, such as the Andes, the Alps, Ætna, &c. Now, the course of the sea being N. E. and S. W. and the air being made warmer, and consequently lighter, upon the coast, in the winter, than it is upon and near those mountains, this causes a current of air, at right angles with the coast of the sea, that is, a N. W. wind, which coming down from the tops of the mountains, with the increased cold it there contracted, occasions our north west winds to be more constant in the winter, and colder than in other parts of the world, in the same latitude, not so situated. This will also account for the N. W. wind being often colder, and the thermometer lower in Connecticut than in Nova Scotia ; although the latter be so much further north ; as the wind comes down from the tops of higher mountains upon Connecticut. Upon the same principles, our S. W. winds, coming along on the south east side of the ridge of mountains, and not over them, will be warm. This will also make it probable, that the N. W. winds are not so cold on the low lands N. W. of those mountains, as in the same latitudes on the S. E. side ; and the weather, in general, milder. The great lakes N. W. from us never freeze ; and if they did, their ice, when covered with snow, could not affect the air over them, any more than land covered with snow : so that the great lakes, back of us, being heretofore given as the reason of N. W. winds being so very cold, must have

have been a mistake. We can hardly suppose a N. W. wind, coming from the N. W. corner of this continent, without altering its course, to be the cause; if so, why are not the N. E. winds in Europe and Asia, in the same latitudes, as cold?—But we find they are not.



IV. *An Account of Frogs found in the Earth; in a Letter to the Reverend NEHEMIAH WILLIAMS, by Major SAMUEL HITCHCOCK.*

*Brimfield, August 5, 1789.*

S I R,

THE following extract of a letter was written me some time since, by Major Samuel Hitchcock; but by mistake, is but just come to hand. The letter was dated at Manchester, Vermont, November 27th, 1788. The account, contained in this letter, has since been confirmed to me by another gentleman, with this alteration, that the house must be as much as forty or fifty rods from the river.

“ I leave this place, for Burlington on Onion river, in three or four days, where I expect to reside in future. It is handsomely situated on Lake Champlain, and on a very pleasant river. I was informed by a gentleman in that town, of a curiosity, which I cannot forbear mentioning to you.

“ A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who lives about twelve or fifteen rods from the river side, informed me, that he had lately been digging a well by his house, about the same distance from the river. The house is situated on a little eminence, or rise, that overlooks the river and interval adjoining it; which, previous to his clearing it, was covered with a large growth of timber. The stumps appear to be two feet, two and an half, and three feet thick. At about

twenty